

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 15, 1919.

(Legislative day of Tuesday, January 14, 1919.)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. PHELAN presented a petition of sundry teachers of the public schools of San Luis Obispo, Cal., praying for the establishment of a department of education, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. TOWNSEND presented petitions of the Ladies' Literary Club of Wayland; of the School Teachers' Association of Albion; of the Chamber of Commerce of Albion; and of the Rotary Club of Ann Arbor, all in the State of Michigan, praying for the establishment of a department of education, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. MOSES presented a resolution adopted by the State Federation of Labor of New Hampshire, favoring the proposed extension of Federal control of railroads, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Milford, N. H., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation prohibiting amateur wireless, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. CULBERSON:

A bill (S. 5342) providing for the appointment of an additional district judge for the northern judicial district of the State of Texas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SAULSBURY:

A bill (S. 5343) to authorize the governor of the Territory of Hawaii to ratify the agreements of certain persons made with the commissioner of public lands of the Territory of Hawaii, and to issue land patents to those eligible under the terms of said agreements; to the Committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

By Mr. BANKHEAD:

A bill (S. 5344) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. McNARY:

A bill (S. 5345) for the relief of William Mortesen; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 5346) granting an increase of pension to Harvey L. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MARTIN of Kentucky:

A bill (S. 5347) granting an increase of pension to Harlin L. Clark (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HALE:

A bill (S. 5348) to amend an act entitled "An act for the establishment of marine schools, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1911; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CALDER:

A bill (S. 5349) requiring The Adjutant General of the United States Army and the Secretary of the Navy to furnish certain data to the adjutants general of the several States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOSES:

A bill (S. 5350) to donate a gun or howitzer to the town of Plaistow, in the State of New Hampshire; and

A bill (S. 5351) to donate a gun or howitzer to the town of Bennington, in the State of New Hampshire; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CALDER:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 210) authorizing the War Department to employ civilians to perform clerical and manual work in order to insure the immediate discharge of soldiers now performing such duties; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

Mr. HENDERSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 12001) to amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. POMERENE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS' CEMETERY IN FRANCE.

Mr. SPENCER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 5313) authorizing the Secretary of War to acquire and maintain a cemetery in France in the name of the United States for the reception and interment of the bodies of American officers and men who lost their lives in connection with the European war, and to appropriate \$500,000 therefor, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES ON THE LATE SENATORS STONE AND JAMES.

Mr. REED. I ask unanimous consent to have an order made by the Senate at this time to fix a date for memorial addresses on the late Senator WILLIAM J. STONE.

The order was read and agreed to, as follows:

Ordered, That the Senate convene on Sunday, February 2, 1919, at 11 o'clock a. m., to consider resolutions in commemoration of the life, character, and public service of the late Senator WILLIAM J. STONE.

Mr. BECKHAM. On January 2 an order was entered fixing February 9 as the date for memorial addresses on the late Senator JAMES. Owing to a conflict in dates I ask that the order be changed to February 2 instead of February 9.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Chair hears none.

THE CENSUS.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of bill (H. R. 11984) to provide for the Fourteenth and subsequent decennial censuses.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill at section 16, page 17.

The next amendment of the Committee on the Census was, in section 16, on page 18, line 19, after the word "this," to strike out "act," and insert "act"; in the same line, after the word "shall," to insert "so far as practicable"; and in line 22, after the word "city," to insert "township, or other civil division," so as to make the section read:

SEC. 16. That the compensation of enumerators shall be determined by the Director of the Census as follows: In subdivisions where he shall deem such remuneration sufficient, an allowance of not less than 2 nor more than 4 cents for each inhabitant; not less than 20 nor more than 30 cents for each establishment of productive industry reported; not less than 20 nor more than 30 cents for each farm reported; not less than 20 nor more than 50 cents for each irrigation or drainage enterprise reported; and 10 cents for each barn and inclosure containing live stock not on farms. In other subdivisions the Director of the Census may fix a mixed rate of not less than \$1 nor more than \$2 per day and, in addition, an allowance of not less than 1 nor more than 3 cents for each inhabitant enumerated, and not less than 15 nor more than 20 cents for each farm and each establishment of productive industry reported. In other subdivisions per diem rates shall be fixed by the director according to the difficulty of enumeration, having special reference to the regions to be canvassed and the sparsity of settlement or other considerations pertinent thereto. The compensation allowed to an enumerator in any such district shall not be less than \$3 nor more than \$6 per day of eight hours' actual field work, and no payment shall be made for time in excess of eight hours for any one day. The subdivisions or enumeration districts to which the several rates of compensation shall apply shall be designated by the Director of the Census at least two weeks in advance of the enumeration. No claim for mileage or traveling expenses shall be allowed any enumerator in either class of subdivisions, except in extreme cases, and then only when authority has been previously granted by the Director of the Census; and the decision of the director as to the amount due any enumerator shall be final: *Provided*, That within the limits of continental United States each supervisor to be appointed or selected under this act shall be an actual resident of the district, and each enumerator to be appointed or selected under this act shall, so far as practicable, be an actual resident of the subdivision within which his duties are to be performed; but an enumerator may be appointed if he be an actual resident of the city, township, or other civil division of which the subdivision in which his duties are to be performed is a part.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 20, page 21, line 22, after the word "having," to strike out "five thousand" and insert "two thousand five hundred," so as to make the section read:

SEC. 20. That the enumeration of the population required by section 1 of this act shall be taken as of the 1st day of January, and it shall be the duty of each enumerator to commence the enumeration of his district on the day following, unless the Director of the Census in his discretion shall defer the enumeration in said district by reason of climatic or other conditions which would materially interfere with the proper conduct of the work; but in any event it shall be the duty of each enumerator to prepare the returns hereinbefore required to be made and to forward the same to the supervisor of his district within 30 days from the commencement of the enumeration of his district: *Provided*, That in any city having 2,500 inhabitants or more under the preceding census the enumeration of the population shall be completed within two weeks from the commencement thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was continued.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I wish to refer to the last amendment agreed to, for the purpose of asking the Senator having the bill in charge a question. I notice that the Senate committee has stricken out 5,000 and inserted 2,500, referring to the inhabitants of a city. That amendment virtually means a doubling of the cost in securing the number of inhabitants as against the provision made by the House.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I shall state to the Senator that it refers to places having 2,500 inhabitants at the last census. By this time most of the places that had 2,500 inhabitants at the last census have three, four, and five thousand inhabitants. The amendment is in the interest of the promptest possible returns.

Mr. SMOOT. I thought that in cities of 5,000 inhabitants the return ought to be made within two weeks, as provided by the House. The Senate committee has stricken out 5,000 and reduced it to 2,500, as applied to cities where the returns shall be finished within two weeks.

Mr. SHEPPARD. If you take places that had 2,500 inhabitants 10 years ago you will come nearer to reaching your figure of 5,000 now than by using the number 5,000 in this bill.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator should know that many cities that had hardly any people at all 10 years ago may have now 2,500 and perhaps all of them. There is no doubt there are as many of them that have grown in population so as to reach nearly 2,500 as there are cities that have grown from 2,500 inhabitants to 5,000 inhabitants.

I wish to ask the Senator, however, what the present law provides. Does it not apply to cities of 5,000 inhabitants? If I remember correctly, the provision applies to cities of 5,000 and the object was exactly what the Senator has stated—to secure early returns. The past experience has been that in a city of 5,000 people the returns could be made within two weeks.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The existing law contains a clause making this provision applicable to cities of 5,000.

Mr. SMOOT. I think that is very much better than the Senate committee amendment. In other words, if there is a city of 3,000 people, under the Senate committee amendment the two weeks' provision does not apply, and it certainly should apply, because there is no reason why in any city with a population of 5,000 the returns should not be made within two weeks. It has always been done in the past. I think the Senate committee made a mistake in reducing the number.

Mr. SHEPPARD. We followed the recommendation of the committee of experts who prepared the bill for the House. The House made the change in the face of that recommendation. I desire to read to the Senator the recommendation of the committee of experts.

Mr. SMOOT. All I want to say is that if 2,500 is to become the law, then every city with 3,000 people will not have its returns made in two weeks, but more than likely it will take four weeks and involve twice the amount of cost that it should bear.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That would be the case if you left the provision at 5,000, would it not?

Mr. SMOOT. Oh, no.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Then the enumerators would take 30 days for all cities under 5,000.

Mr. SMOOT. But under this provision they are compelled to make the return within two weeks.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Yes; in all cities having populations of not less than 2,500. If we do not put in this provision, they will take 30 days, and thus prolong the time for the report.

Mr. SMOOT. I either misunderstand the amendment or else the Senator does. Under the House provision, if there was a city of 4,999 inhabitants, the return would have to be made within two weeks. Under the amendment the Senate committee has made, if it is a city of 3,000 people—

Mr. SHEPPARD. But the minimum population for two weeks' requirement is 5,000. If the population is under 5,000, enumerators may take the longer time. The minimum population limit for cities in which the enumeration is to be completed within two weeks has been lowered from 5,000 to 2,500. The committee of experts say:

The enumeration of all areas of fairly compact population should be completed in the shortest possible time, and it seems entirely possible to have the limit of two weeks apply in 1920 to all places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, as shown by the census of 1910.

That is the minimum population of cities within which the returns must be made in two weeks.

Mr. SMOOT. The proviso as passed by the House reads this way:

That in any city having 5,000 inhabitants or more under the preceding census the enumeration of the population shall be completed within two weeks from the commencement thereof.

The Senate committee has stricken out "5,000" and inserted "2,500." So under the Senate committee amendment if the

population is 3,000 or 3,501 they are not compelled to have completed returns within two weeks and they will take 30 days.

Mr. SHEPPARD. It is the intention of the Senate committee to require the return from all cities of 2,500 inhabitants or more to be made within two weeks. That is the intention of the committee. If we have not expressed it properly, it is our fault.

Mr. SMOOT. I will take it up with the Senator later.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is so expressed.

The reading of the bill was continued.

The next amendment was, on page 26, after line 16, to insert:

The provisions of this section shall also apply to the collection of the information required and authorized by the act entitled "An act to provide for a permanent Census Office," and by acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, that amendment should be disagreed to, because it appears in a different form in another part of that section. I ask that it be disagreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

The next amendment was, in section 27, page 27, line 12, after the words "Census Office," to insert "or, instead of such an allowance, their actual subsistence expenses, not to exceed \$5 per day," so as to make the section read:

SEC. 27. That the Director of the Census may authorize the expenditure of necessary sums for the actual and necessary traveling expenses of the officers and employees of the Census Office, including an allowance in lieu of subsistence not exceeding \$4 per day during their necessary absence from the Census Office, or, instead of such an allowance, their actual subsistence expenses, not to exceed \$5 per day; and he may authorize the incidental, miscellaneous, and contingent expenses necessary for the carrying out of this act, as herein provided, and not otherwise, including advertising in newspapers, the purchase of manuscripts, books of reference, and periodicals, the rental of sufficient quarters in the District of Columbia and elsewhere and the furnishing thereof, and expenditures necessary for compiling, printing, publishing, and distributing the results of the census, the purchase of necessary paper and other supplies, the purchase, rental, exchange, construction, and repair of mechanical appliances, the compensation of such permanent and temporary clerks as may be employed under the provisions of this act and the act establishing the permanent Census Office and acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, and all other expenses incurred under authority conveyed in this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 33, page 30, line 16, after the word "certificate," to insert "and that the Director of the Census is authorized to furnish transcripts of tables and other records and to prepare special statistical compilations for State or local officials, private concerns, or individuals upon the payment of the actual cost of such work: *Provided, however,* That in no case shall information furnished under the authority of this act be used to the detriment of the person or persons to whom such information relates," so as to make the section read:

SEC. 33. That the Director of the Census be, and he is hereby, authorized, at his discretion, upon the written request of the governor of any State or Territory or of a court of record, to furnish such governor or court of record with certified copies of so much of the population or agricultural returns as may be requested, upon the payment of the actual cost of making such copies and \$1 additional for certification; and that the Director of the Census is further authorized, in his discretion, to furnish to individuals such data from the population schedules as may be desired for genealogical or other proper purposes, upon payment of the actual cost of searching the records and \$1 for supplying a certificate; and that the Director of the Census is authorized to furnish transcripts of tables and other records and to prepare special statistical compilations for State or local officials, private concerns, or individuals upon the payment of the actual cost of such work: *Provided, however,* That in no case shall information furnished under the authority of this act be used to the detriment of the person or persons to whom such information relates. All moneys hereafter received by the Bureau of the Census in payment for labor and materials used in furnishing transcripts of census records or special statistical compilations from such records shall be deposited to the credit of the appropriation for collecting statistics.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was concluded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Are there any further committee amendments?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, we are about to return to amendments which have been passed over. Some of them involve controverted items, and in order that there may be as full an attendance as possible while they are being considered, I make the point of no quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Dillingham	Johnson, S. Dak.	Lodge
Bankhead	Fernald	Jones, N. Mex.	McKellar
Beckham	Fletcher	Kellogg	McLean
Caldor	France	King	McNary
Carter	Hale	Knox	Martin, Ky.
Culberson	Henderson	La Follette	Martin, Va.
Cummins	Hollis	Lenroot	Moses
Curtis	Johnson, Cal.	Lewis	Myers

New
Nugent
Page
Penrose
Phelan
Pittman
Poindexter

Pollock
Pomerene
Ransdell
Reed
Saulsbury
Shafroth
Sheppard

Smith, Mich.
Smith, S. C.
Smoot
Spencer
Sutherland
Swanson
Thomas

Underwood
Vardaman
Wadsworth
Warren
Watson
Williams

Mr. LEWIS. I desire to announce that the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS], the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH], and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. KIBBY] are detained on official business. I wish also to announce that the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] is detained by illness.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I wish to announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague, the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS], on account of illness. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. POMERENE. I have been requested to announce the absence of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON], and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WOLCOTT] on official business of the Senate.

Mr. FLETCHER. I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague [Mr. TRAMMELL]. I will ask that this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. SMOOT. I wish to announce the absence of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. STERLING] on account of death in his family.

I desire also to announce the absence of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN] on account of illness.

I wish also to announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] is unavoidably absent.

I will let these announcements stand for the day.

Mr. McNARY. I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN] on official business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Fifty-nine Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present. The Secretary will state the first amendment passed over.

The SECRETARY. The first amendment passed over is in section 5, page 4, line 10, after the words "Director of the Census," to strike out "\$7,000" and insert "\$7,500," so as to read:

SEC. 5. That during the decennial census period the annual compensation of the officials of the Census Office shall be as follows: The Director of the Census, \$7,500.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I am going to take the time of the Senate only for a few moments to state my position on this amendment.

The Director of the Census is paid \$6,000 annually, which compensation is provided for in the annual appropriation bill; but during the census 10 years ago the Director of the Census was paid \$1,000 additional, or \$7,000 per annum.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, the Senator must remember that 20 years ago an increase of \$1,500 was allowed the Director of the Census.

Mr. SMOOT. At that time, however, the Director of the Census was receiving \$5,000, instead of \$6,000; in other words, with the \$1,500 he then received, \$6,500.

Mr. SHEPPARD. But Congress allowed him \$7,500 for the decennial census period 20 years ago; and if what the Senator says is correct, Congress gave him an addition of \$2,500 for the three years.

Mr. SMOOT. Well, Mr. President, in the last census that was taken the Director of the Census was allowed \$7,000 per annum; and, as I stated, that is a thousand dollars more than his regular salary. I recognize that there is more work done in the Census Office while the census is being taken than in the ordinary year; but, upon the other hand, there are many, many more hundreds and thousands of employees to do the work; and it does seem to me that the House was wise in fixing the salary at \$7,000 instead of \$7,500. I say this because the heads of bureaus and of some of the divisions are receiving no more than \$5,000, but some of them \$6,000, which the Director of the Census in ordinary times receives.

If this policy is to be followed out, whenever there is any legislation passed that throws an additional amount of work for a short time upon the head of any bureau or any division, we must immediately make an additional appropriation to pay him for that extra period. I think the policy is an unwise one; and I believe that the House, in giving the thousand dollars extra, has done all that ought to be done. Therefore I shall content myself by asking that a vote of the Senate be taken upon the question of whether the director shall be paid \$7,000 or \$7,500. I recognize the ability and energy of the present director and appreciate his labors in the past.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, the Senate Census Committee has made, on the whole, a decrease of \$500 in the salary

list granted by the House to these supervisory officials for the decennial-census period. We cut out several positions altogether; we kept some at the figures fixed by the House, and we made small increases in the salaries of others; we hope that the disposition we made will be sustained by the Senate.

We are merely allowing the director what his predecessor was given 20 years ago for the Twelfth Census period. The census next year is to be probably the greatest and the most complete ever taken in the history of the world. The director receives a permanent salary of \$6,000 a year, but his duties are going to be multiplied fifty-fold during the three years of the coming decennial-census period. We believe it but fair that we should follow the precedent established so long ago as 20 years and give him this small increase of \$500 over what the House has allowed.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, I call the attention of the Senator from Utah to the fact that the work of the Census Bureau during the census period is in no wise comparable to the work of the ordinary bureaus of the various departments. It is high-pressure work. It is work that requires the time and attention of men nights, days, and Sundays in order to complete the work and get these statistics into proper form. It involves in this case the handling of an estimated number of 113,000,000 cards, which have to be counted four times, the equivalent of handling about 500,000,000 cards once. Then, too, there is the responsibility of wisely directing the expenditure of \$20,000,000. No business concern in this country which contemplated spending that amount of money would be able to get a man competent to handle it for the meager sum of \$7,000.

Twenty years ago the Director of the Census was allowed \$7,500. Ten years ago, for some reason, the salary was reduced to \$7,000. The work has largely increased. The number of people to be counted and the responsibilities have increased. Everybody knows that the purchasing power of a dollar at this time is very much less than it was 10 years ago, 50 per cent of what it was at that time, possibly 40 per cent of what it was 20 years ago; so that the director's present contemplated salary of \$7,500 is much less than it was 10 years ago at \$7,000, and much less than it was 20 years ago at the salary of \$7,500.

While we must be economical in the passage of these supply bills, and, while we must not give a dollar more than is justly due to these people, yet we must be fair and just to these public servants who are required to do this responsible work; and I hope the Senate will uphold the decision of the committee in these amendments.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, of course I recognize, as I stated before, that there is extra labor in the Census Bureau at the time when the census is being taken. I recognize that there are millions of cards to handle, but we all know that the Director of the Census does not handle the cards. He has nothing to do with them, other than to give the order as to how they shall be cared for; and, speaking of a private corporation distributing \$20,000,000 securing the services of a man at \$7,500, I call the Senator's attention to the fact that the Commissioner of the General Land Office, who has charge of hundreds of millions of acres of land, who pays out millions and millions of dollars annually, whose employees usually are greater in number than those in the Census Office, is receiving a salary of \$5,000, and has been receiving it for a number of years.

If we are going to take into consideration the question of the high cost of living, that applies to every single employee and officer of the Government of the United States; and if we are going to make any kind of an advance upon that ground, it ought to be universal, and we ought not to pick one out here and another there.

As I said, I hope that the House provision will prevail.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I desire to submit a few observations before the vote is taken upon this amendment. Like many other Senators, I have been struck with astonishment at the ease with which appropriations can be obtained. It is true, technical objections are often urged against meritorious propositions and obstacles are sometimes interposed to appropriations entirely legitimate and proper; but, as a working formula, I think it may safely be said that appropriations are often made by Congress which lack merit and are not grounded in morality or justice. There is too much of a disposition to follow the suggestions and wishes of bureaus and public officials who are benefited, or who seek to be benefited, by the legislation which is sought. I know it is difficult to always get the right angle from which to judge as to the propriety and wisdom of a given item or as to the justice of a proposed appropriation; but more and more Congress relies upon the representations of those agencies of the Government which will have to do with the appropriation or will be benefited by the appropriation in legislation relating thereto. Notwithstanding the fact that in many

instances where representatives of the department or bureau or division who appear before committees have a direct interest in the legislation, particularly if it is an appropriation, there is a disposition upon the part of the committee to sit with open mouths as if Sir Oracle were speaking. In making this statement I do not desire to impugn the honesty or integrity of the agents or employees or officials of the Government who seek the appropriations or appear before committees to testify in respect thereto. The departments and bureaus and agencies of the Government are interested in extending their powers and jurisdiction and authority. Often the head or chief of bureau or agency feels that the particular activity in which he and those under him are engaged is of vital interest to the Government. He is ambitious to extend its functions and powers and authority. Often officials feel that their work or the work of the bureau or agency with which they are identified is of supreme importance to the Government and that sufficient recognition has not been accorded it in the past. Anyone who has studied the growth and development of the departments, bureaus, and agencies of our Government can not help but be impressed with the view that those who have been connected with the same have exhibited great zeal in extending the authority and activities of such organizations.

A cell, so to speak, is organized and it increases in strength and power and soon ceases to be unicellular and becomes multicellular. Each cell, as it is created, expands and grows, and those connected with it are interested in emphasizing its importance. Of course, it is to be expected that every representative of a governmental agency, when appearing before a committee of Congress, will emphasize the work which has been performed by the organization with which he is connected. He seeks to make a good showing and to aggrandize the agency or bureau for which he speaks. It is a matter of common knowledge that there has been competition between bureaus and governmental instrumentalities. If one publishes a magazine or paper exploiting its achievements, some other bureau or department or agency follows the same course and attempts a better publication. If an increase in salary is given to one bureau, immediate demands are made in other bureaus, and there is a constant effort to show that the work performed by a given agency is greater or more important than the work accomplished by some other agency of the Government. Under such circumstances very strong presentations are made to committees, and Senators and Representatives, perhaps properly and certainly inevitably, are impressed with the enthusiasm and earnestness with which various items of desired appropriations are advocated. Requests, if not demands for increased compensation, if not constant, are so persistently made as to be regarded as more than intermittent. I have sometimes felt that there is not sufficient scrutiny and examination of estimates submitted by Government departments and bureaus and by the chiefs of divisions and officials of the Government. We know that millions are often asked for when hundreds of thousands only should be appropriated. I am afraid that the spirit which has been developed since we have been talking in billions has become somewhat of a mental strabismus upon the part of all. A dollar seems so insignificant as to be beneath our notice. To add a few hundred thousand dollars to an appropriation bill seems unimportant, and to take millions out of the Treasury excites no concern and provokes little if any comment. The Democratic Party historically has been the party of economy and has insisted upon wise and economical expenditures of the public moneys. During war times there is a tendency to depart from safe and sane paths of legislation. In the hurry incident to war and in the haste required for enacting imperative war legislation, watchfulness of appropriations and strict economy did not always obtain.

Indeed, there is a disposition to pass unchallenged whatever legislation is asked for by the Government, and particularly by those departments that are entrusted with war activities and with those officials who are particularly charged with conducting military and naval operations. The result is that war usually breeds extravagance. Of course, war means waste, but the war is now practically concluded. We are passing from the war clouds into the light of peace. There must be a sharp turn in Government appropriations. There must be no haste and confusion in making appropriations. There must be calm, careful, and painstaking examination of every bill calling for appropriations and of every penny that is taken from the Public Treasury. The Democratic Party can not afford to disregard its principles and its past record which calls for economy.

I lift my voice to warn the leaders of the Democratic Party that unless they demand and practice economy in dealing with public funds, the party will be held to strict account by the public, and if it is guilty of extravagance it will be sternly

and deservedly rebuked by the patriotic people of the land. It is particularly important that there should be economy at this time. The expenses incident to the war and growing out of the war have not yet been paid. There are billions of dollars of claims yet to be liquidated. To meet the stupendous amounts which the Government will be called upon to pay, will require the laying of heavy and, indeed, burdensome taxes, and will call for the strictest economy. Those who study our industrial situation and are cognizant of the present resources of the people, know that there will be difficulty in obtaining the enormous sums necessary to discharge the pressing obligations of the Government. The transition from peace to war will be accompanied by industrial disturbances. Indeed, we will be fortunate to escape serious financial difficulties. If all act patriotically together, keeping in view the welfare of the Nation and the peace and happiness and prosperity of all classes and of all sections of our Nation, I believe we will escape financial disaster and pass successfully through the troubled social and economic waters into the calm sea which will bear the ship of state into a haven of progress and prosperity. This hour calls for an exhibition of sanity and common sense upon the part of legislators. Expenditures must be cut wherever possible. It is not a suitable time to make a general increase in salaries.

In most labor circles there may be reductions in compensation. Of course, war produces high prices, and high prices result in wage increases. The laboring men are always sufferers during periods when nations are passing from inflation and high prices to a stage calling for a reduction in prices and in the scale of wages. Of course, everyone is concerned in the welfare of those who toil. Their interests must be guarded, and to secure the welfare of the laboring man, now more than ever, requires the earnest and sympathetic consideration of the Government as well as that of the employers of labor.

But it is not the time, in my opinion, to begin raising the wages of those in the Government service. They have many advantages over the workmen employed in the various activities of our land. Protected by the civil service and guaranteed positions for life, they have peculiar and special advantages which should be taken into consideration when the question of raising salaries of Government employees is up for consideration.

Speaking to the question under consideration, we find that the salary of the Superintendent of the Census is \$6,000 a year. The duties of this office during seven years of the decennial periods are not very onerous. While the census is being taken his duties and responsibilities are augmented. At the same time he is given additional help and numerous competent and efficient aids. The House added a thousand dollars to the salary provided by law, and we are now asked to increase that amount to fifteen hundred dollars. Generally speaking, it is not a wise or safe plan to increase the compensation of employees because there is a temporary increase in the work devolved upon them. If this is done it provokes demands in all lines of governmental service. Occasionally there will be indefinite periods when the work in a bureau or of some employee may be increased over that required during the normal period. It is difficult to measure what such work performed for a short time is worth. The person expecting the position knows that such position calls for increased work at infrequent times. He accepts the position with the knowledge of that fact. To give one additional compensation will, as stated, provoke demands from others. The precedent is bad and the consequences of such a course can not be fully apprehended. The committee amendment, in my opinion, is unwise and should be rejected.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, the official whose salary is in question is one of the most useful members of the administration, one of the most efficient, and deserving of all sorts of praise and all due compensation. I am not at all astonished that the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] came to the relief of his colleague [Mr. SMOOT]. I agree with both of them. I do not see why now, when the whole world is threatened with national and international bankruptcy, we should give way to everybody who wants an increase of salary; and in saying that, I do not mean that this man is to be classed as "everybody," because he is beyond that. He is outside of that class. He deserves very much more than to be classed with the ordinary people who are serving the Government; but it does seem to me that we ought to put a check upon this idea of demanding from every quarter, everywhere—I am not so much afraid of this particular case as I am of the general trend of it all—an increase because of the increased cost of living. The increased cost of living is going back to a normal status after a while; but after you once fix these salaries they will never go back at all.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Does the Senator know that this increase is only temporary, only for three years, and that at the end of that time it automatically goes back?

Mr. WILLIAMS. No; I did not know that, to be frank with the Senator, and that would reconcile the proposition somewhat to my mind. But I started out to say a few words about the general trend of getting out of the Government every cent that everybody can.

Just at this time, when patriotism and self-denial and self-sacrifice are very highly called for, everybody is coming up, from the laboring man in the navy yard up to the very highest official, demanding something to "compensate them for the sacrifices of the war." Why should they be compensated? The balance of us have suffered without compensation. The ordinary blacksmith and school-teacher—and especially the school-teacher, who is doing more good than anybody else—have not found that it was possible to recoup at the public expense while they were making their sacrifices in order to carry on the war. I have not found it possible to recoup, and I do not want to. I would not vote for a proposition to increase the salary of a Senator or a Member of the House of Representatives because we have been called upon to stand our part of the gaff in this war. It seems to me everybody ought to be willing to stand his share of it. Your boys have gone; they have stood their share of it. Some of them have come home, thank God, without a scratch. A great many have come home wounded and hurt. Some of them are left there to be buried "where the tree fell."

Now, why should we, whenever an appropriation bill is up, appeal to the charity and philanthropy of Congress to increase a man's salary because he has suffered while the war was going on? Of course he has suffered; but he has suffered in a bomb-proof place. All of us here have suffered in bomb-proof places, and there has not been very much suffering about it. I would have been very glad to have taken my boys' places in this struggle. I think I would. I do not know whether I would or not. I am not so sure of myself, but I think I would. But not having done it, being unable to do it, why should I appeal to the American people to recoup me for the high cost of living due to the war, and why should anybody else do it? Why should not every man be willing to say, "Now is the moment of supreme sacrifice; and my sacrifice has not been so awfully great, either; I have not starved. I have not done without enough clothing to the point of being arrested for indecent exposure. I have been able to go through with it all." Why should not that spirit be spread around among the American people, and why should we not tell the people who stayed at home during all this time—some of them because they wanted to, some of them because they could not help it—why should we not tell the people who stayed at home all this time, "You must not recoup your war losses at the expense of the American people; you must have patriotism and self-abnegation enough to be willing to say that you and I have thrown that much into the pot for which the world has played, and which the world has won in behalf of freedom, in behalf of democracy, and in behalf—as we all hope—of a league of nations to keep the peace of the world for years to come?"

I am not making this speech so much about this particular case. If there is any man who deserves peculiar reward and increase of salary, it is this particular man. I am not talking about that so much; but I am talking about the general idea that seems to prevail all over the country that this is a time to bite something out of the Public Treasury, when it seems to me it ought to be a time for patriotic citizens to say, "I will not bite; if I bite, I will bite later when the world is not threatened with bankruptcy and when the United States is free to carry on its own domestic concerns without the extra burden of taking care of Armenia, Serbia, Belgium, Roumania, Syria, and Palestine, all of which must come out of our pockets in one way or another, publicly or privately."

Now, why can we not just simply say, "This is a time for self-denial and not a time for self-assertion; this is a time to get along with less salary than we have been having if we can do it, not a time to demand higher salary?"

Mr. President, this world either has a soul or it has not. This country either has a soul or it has not. If it has no soul, of course, everybody is for himself and the devil take the hindmost; but if it has a soul, it seems to me that that soul ought to express itself in acts, not merely in words; and those acts ought to consist in taking less, if we can, from the public than we hitherto have taken and not in taking more.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I have listened with interest to the remarks of the Senator from Mississippi. It occurs to me to suggest that the approaching census will involve a great deal more work, labor, and responsibility than any other census which has ever been taken in the United States. There will be more to do, more to be responsible for, in taking the Fourteenth

Census than there was 10 years ago or at any previous census. The work is continually growing.

It further occurs to me to suggest that \$7,500 now is not nearly the equivalent of what \$7,000 was 10 years ago. The committee amendment seems to me to be fair and right, and I shall support it.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, I desire to call the attention of the Senate to the statement made by the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT], made under a misapprehension perhaps. He was probably comparing the size of the Land Office with the permanent Census Bureau.

Mr. SMOOT. That was what I was doing.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The pending bill provides for the census period, which is a term of three years, during which the entire decennial census will be taken.

I have before me the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1920, as reported by the House committee, and I find that the total number of employees outside of special agents, for which an appropriation of \$6,000 was made, is 512, whereas during the census period that is about to ensue a force of 4,000 clerks will be employed in connection with the Bureau of the Census, and a field force consisting of supervisors, enumerators, and special agents numbering from 85,000 to 90,000.

The work of selecting this vast organization, the responsibility for their selection, the responsibility for their work, rests finally upon the Director of the Census. It seems to me, in view of the very large number of people to be directed, the amount of money to be expended, and the care with which the statistics have to be assembled, \$7,500 is an exceedingly moderate salary.

Mr. KING. If the Senator—

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Just a moment. I will say, in answer to the junior Senator from Utah, in relation to the appeals made here for increases in salary, and our gullibility, that in this particular matter I had rather an inside view of the working of the Census Office, because I was chief of the largest division of the Census Office a good many years ago—in the 1890 census. I therefore had rather a familiar view of the inside working of the Census Office, and I know from actual experience that not only do they have a day force there but they have a night force, and the Director of the Census and the chiefs of divisions and expert special agents, the men who are responsible for the conduct of the clerks and the work done by them, are not only occupied many hours during the day but during the night and frequently on Sundays, because it is high-pressure work, requiring constant attention under high-pressure methods, which are very exhausting and for which all these men should receive at least the fair compensation which is provided by this bill as amended by the committee. I now yield to the Senator from Utah.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] requests the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. SMOOT. The question is on agreeing to the Senate committee amendment?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FLETCHER (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WEEKS]. In his absence I transfer my pair to the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] and vote "yea."

Mr. KNOX (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. SAULSBURY (when his name was called). Has the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT] voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. He has not.

Mr. SAULSBURY. I have a pair with that Senator, and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. SWANSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES]. I do not know how he would vote. If I were permitted to vote, I would vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. Has the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH] voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. He has not.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. I have a pair with that Senator, which I transfer to the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BAIRD] and vote "nay."

Mr. CURTIS. I desire to announce the absence of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN] on account of illness. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

I also announce that the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. STERLING] is absent on account of death in his family.

I wish also to announce the unavoidable absence of the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES].

Mr. KENDRICK. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Arizona [Mr. SMITH] and vote "yea."

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I have a pair with the Senator from Maine [Mr. FERNALD], which I transfer to the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. KIRBY] and vote "yea."

Mr. CURTIS (after having voted in the negative). I have a pair with the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. HARDWICK], who, I understand, has not voted. I will transfer my pair to the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] and let my vote stand.

I have been requested to announce the following pairs:

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BRANDEGEE] with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS];

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. GOFF] with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN];

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN] with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. THOMPSON]; and

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. STERLING] with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. LEWIS. I wish to announce that the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH] are detained on official business.

The result was announced—ayes 34, nays 27, as follows:

YEAS—34.

Ashurst	Johnson, Cal.	Martin, Ky.	Shafroth
Beckham	Johnson, S. Dak.	Myers	Sheppard
Culberson	Jones, N. Mex.	New	Simmons
Fletcher	Kendrick	Overman	Smith, Ga.
France	La Follette	Phelan	Smith, Mich.
Gerry	Lewis	Pittman	Sutherland
Hale	McKellar	Pollock	Wolcott
Henderson	McLean	Pomerene	
Hollis	McNary	Ransdell	

NAYS—27.

Borah	Kenyon	Nugent	Townsend
Calder	King	Page	Vardaman
Cummins	Lodge	Penrose	Warren
Curtis	McCumber	Polindexter	Watson
Dillingham	Martin, Va.	Reed	Weeks
Gronna	Moses	Smoot	Williams
Kellogg	Norris	Spencer	

NOT VOTING—35.

Baird	Goff	Nelson	Sterling
Bankhead	Gore	Owen	Swanson
Brandegee	Harding	Robinson	Thomas
Chamberlain	Hardwick	Saulsbury	Thompson
Cott	Hitchcock	Sherman	Trammell
Fall	Jones, Wash.	Shields	Underwood
Fernald	Kirby	Smith, Ariz.	Wadsworth
Frelinghuysen	Knox	Smith, Md.	Walsh
Gay	Lenroot	Smith, S. C.	

So the committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SMOOT. I suppose the same vote would be recorded on the other increases proposed, and I shall not, therefore, ask for a record vote upon them.

Mr. SHEPPARD. There is one amendment which I wish to submit. In line 16, after the words "chief of division," to strike out "\$2,250" and insert "\$2,500."

The VICE PRESIDENT. There are some amendments on the preceding page which have not been acted upon, and they will be stated.

The next amendment passed over was, in section 5, page 4, line 10, after the words "Director of the Census," to strike out "\$7,000" and insert "\$7,500"; in line 11, after the words "assistant director," to strike out "\$4,500; three chief statisticians and the chief clerk, \$3,000 each; two" and insert "\$5,000; the chief clerk and three chief statisticians, \$4,000 each; three"; in line 13, after the words "chief statisticians," to strike out "\$3,000"; and in line 14, after the word "geographer," to strike out "\$2,750" and insert "\$3,000 each," so as to make the section read:

SEC. 5. That during the decennial census period the annual compensation of the officials of the Census Office shall be as follows: The Director of the Census, \$7,500; the assistant director, \$5,000; the chief clerk and three chief statisticians, \$4,000 each; three other chief statisticians and the geographer, \$3,000 each; the disbursing clerk, \$3,000; the appointment clerk, \$2,750; the chiefs of division, \$2,250 each; the private secretary to the director, \$2,250; the statistical experts, \$2,000 each; and the stenographers provided for in section 3 of this act, \$1,800 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Texas [Mr. SHEPPARD] will now be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed by the Senator from Texas, in line 16, after the words "chiefs of division," to strike out "\$2,250" and insert "\$2,500."

Mr. SMOOT. I do not know that it would be wise at this time to ask the Senate to change any motion that may be made by the chairman of the committee, but the increase in salary for the chiefs of division from \$2,250 to \$2,500 is, I think, unwarranted. I will be content with just a viva voce vote of the Senate, without the yeas and nays.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I am told by the director that it is absolutely essential that this increase shall be made, in order to hold the services of competent men; that these men can get similar positions in the War Department and in the Treasury Department now at \$2,500; and that the Internal Revenue Commissioner now has positions carrying \$2,500 which he is very willing to tender them. The director will have the greatest difficulty in holding men with sufficient skill and ability at \$2,250 per annum.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, in answer to the Senator, I desire to say that that statement is made to the members of the appropriations committee every year. I know it has been made for at least 12 years, but men who then held positions in the departments of the Government are still there, though the increases asked for have not been made. Many of the heads of divisions get \$2,000 per annum, though some of them get \$2,500, as is provided in the pending bill. Of course, we made exceptions as to the Census Department, and I so presume all of the others ought to be included.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, I desire to inform the Senator from Utah that, under the pending legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill in the House of Representatives, a number of the chiefs of divisions are given pay at the rate of \$2,500 per annum, recognizing the fact that this is a proper time to give those men some equitable increase. That plan has been followed, and the House committee is certainly not wildly extravagant, but is much more economical than is the Senate committee. They have gone over the schedule of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, and have granted increases of salaries to \$2,500 as to a number of chief clerk positions.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I have not seen the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill for this year, but I desire to say that there are one or two chiefs of divisions in the service of the Government who have been receiving for some time a salary of \$2,500 per annum. I am not going to take the time of the Senate to state the reasons why they have been granted that salary, but there are reasons why they are receiving it, and good reasons, too, which do not apply to the Census Bureau.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, from the vote just taken and the motion now made by the chairman of the committee to increase the compensation of the officials embraced within the class contemplated by his motion it would seem—at least, to the casual observer—that the pledges of the Democratic Party in behalf of a reduction of governmental expenditures and economy were rather lightly regarded.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I desire to suggest to the Senator from Utah that we have made a total decrease in the salary list as the bill came over from the other House.

Mr. KING. Conceding what the Senator from Texas has just stated—and, no doubt, his statement is correct—that does not lead me to change the statement just made. The bill as it came from the House shows an increase in the salaries of various officials provided for in the bill now under consideration. I do not know that there is any very great credit due because there has been a slight reduction in the aggregate amount carried by the bill as it came from the House and now reported by the Senate committee. The House bill, in my opinion, is too liberal in the appropriations made. The total amount required for the taking of the census is entirely too large for the results obtained. I have no doubt but what the same work could be performed by private individuals for a very much less sum than that which the Government will be required to pay. Of course, the taking of the census is a work which could not well be delegated to a private concern, no matter how honorable and efficient its personnel might be. But I desire to emphasize the fact that the party which has stood for economy, as I have heretofore suggested, should—particularly at this time, when the expenses of the Government are so gigantic—maintain its honorable record. We have always charged that the Republican Party was inefficient in its administration of public affairs and was wasteful and extravagant in the handling of the Public Treasury. The stupendous appropriations made during the period of the war, together with the charges intermittently made by the minority of extravagance upon the part of the party in power, influenced many people and led them to believe that this Democratic administration was not mindful of the public welfare and economical

in its conduct of national affairs. I am afraid that an examination of some of the appropriations made will afford some justification for the feeling prevalent in some quarters. It has been stated that the recent defeat of the Democratic Party was in part chargeable to the belief entertained by some that it had not zealously guarded the Public Treasury and had not with that scrupulous care which should have characterized its course discharged its obligations as a servant and trustee of the people.

This is no time for an increase in the compensation of public officials. Here and there some glaring injustice can be found which, perhaps, should be remedied, but, generally speaking, there should be no revision of the salaries of Federal employees at the present time. We are in a condition of flux. The industrial and economic situation is uncertain, and abnormally high prices which have prevailed during the war, not only in the United States but throughout the world, inevitably will suffer a declination. It will not prove an easy task to readjust conditions. There is no question but what there will be in many activities sharp declines; not only raw materials but finished products, including food supplies, will suffer reductions in prices. There was far greater reason for an increase in the salaries of the employees of the Government when the war was on than at this time when the war is ended, and we are seeking to reach a peace basis without financial disaster or serious industrial and social unrest. Every possible effort should be made to economize and to reduce governmental expenditures. Public officials, particularly those who are entrenched in office for life, ought to be the first to aid in bringing about a prompt and satisfactory readjustment in the economic and social life of the Republic. As long as the tolling masses—those who work in mine and field and factory—may be affected, and possibly affected in a more or less serious way, by the changes compelled during the period of transition from war to peace, it would seem that those who have life positions, particularly positions which have proved and still do prove so attractive as to cause great competition to secure them, would not be the first to insist upon a revision upward of their schedules of compensation. I know it is popular to advocate high salaries and increased compensation, and one who objects to an increase for those in the public service usually arouses intense animosities. I believe not only in good wages but high wages for those who work and toil and who by their efforts produce the food we eat and the clothes we wear and construct the habitations in which we live. I would like to see the workingmen—the great toilers of our land—not only liberally but generously compensated. I hope the day may come when they will enjoy more leisure and have more of the comforts and pleasures of life than the past has awarded them. I am not in favor of making public offices so attractive by high salaries as to lead to the scrambling and competition that in the past and now exist to secure them.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. SHEPPARD] states that unless the salaries covered by his amendment are increased, it will be difficult to hold in the public service those now filling the positions. It might not be a misfortune if some in the public service should be separated from it. However, I do not entertain the view just expressed by the Senator. I do not hesitate to make the prophecy that if these men or any of the officials provided for in this bill leave the service, there will be a multitude of competent persons seeking their vacant posts. There are now numerous applicants for Government positions. Senators are importuned daily by numerous individuals for positions in the Government service; and there is no question but what the applications for such service will greatly increase within the next few months. I repeat, as I have heretofore stated to-day, that the obligation rests upon the Democratic Party to reduce in every possible way the expenses of the Government. There will be thousands of demands made upon Congress for appropriations. Meritorious and unmeritorious schemes will be presented, and Congress will be besieged upon all sides for gifts, bonuses, largesses, and appropriations, the granting of a tithe of which would bring national bankruptcy and ruin. Our duty is to set our faces against all demands, except those that can not be avoided, and aid the country by reducing the burden of taxation to the lowest possible degree. If the Democratic Party fails to discharge this high duty, it will be sternly rebuked by the people, in which event the Republicans, perhaps profiting by such default, might attempt to follow a safer path.

I sincerely hope the amendment offered by the Senator from Texas will be rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Texas. [Putting the question.] The yeas seem to have it.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I ask for a division, Mr. President.

The question being put, on a division the amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next amendment passed over will be stated.

The next committee amendment passed over was, in section 6, page 4, line 25, after the word "clerks," to strike out "of classes 4, 3, 2, and 1" and insert "with salaries at the rate of \$1,800, \$1,680, \$1,560, \$1,440, \$1,380, \$1,320, \$1,260, \$1,200, \$1,140, \$1,080, \$1,020, \$960, and \$900; one engineer at \$1,200; and two photostat operators, at \$1,200 each."

Mr. SMOOT. I withdraw my objection to that amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next committee amendment passed over was, in section 6, on page 5, line 13, after the word "clerks," to strike out "of classes 2, 3, and 4" and insert "with salaries at the rate of \$1,440 or more per annum."

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I see that class 1 is not included in this House provision, and, that being so, I have no objection to the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment is agreed to, without objection. The Secretary will state the next amendment passed over.

The next amendment passed over was, on page 11, line 18, after the words "by the," to strike out "Secretary of Commerce upon the recommendation of the Director of the Census" and to insert "President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I propose to amend the committee amendment by inserting after the word "appointed," in line 18, page 11, the words "in conformity with the civil-service act and rules," so that it will read:

The supervisors shall be appointed in conformity with the civil-service act and rules.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, let me inquire of the Senator from Utah, if he will yield to an interruption, if, under the terms of his amendment to the committee amendment it would mean that the names of the appointees would not come to the Senate at all?

Mr. SMOOT. It would mean that the appointments would be made under the civil-service act and rules. There are only 400 of them, I will say to the Senator from Arizona, but those 400 have some 85,000 enumerators to select; and it does seem to me that, so long as the other employees of the Government are under the civil-service act and are to be selected under that act, the supervisors ought to be placed under that act as well.

Mr. ASHURST. How many supervisors did the Senator from Utah state there will be?

Mr. SMOOT. There will be 400 of them.

Mr. ASHURST. I do not wish to prolong the discussion on this bill, but this seems to me one of the vital things in the bill. We are from time to time creating new offices, offices that have no responsibility to anybody, and it seems to me, on a matter so important as is this, that these officials should be confirmed by the Senate. The Senate has a right to know who is going to do this work. I was somewhat instrumental in securing the adoption in the committee of the amendment which provides that these appointees shall be confirmed by the Senate. I have not the slightest objection to the Senator's amendment including these employees in the civil service after they have once been confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator that the President can, without an examination, cover them into the civil service without any act of Congress, and that is just exactly what I do not want him to do.

Mr. ASHURST. That is the very thing I object to. Employees are being covered into the civil service who have no capacity whatever, and there they remain for life, responsible to no constituency, responsible to no man, and not subject to recall.

The Senate from time to time has complained about the aggressions of the Executive power. Incompetent and unreliable men were appointed as judges advocate, and the Senate was not called upon nor permitted to reject or confirm the appointments. I will make the assertion here that in a number of cases had the Senate been called upon to confirm appointees in the Judge Advocate General's Department several of them would have been rejected. So it seems to me that those Senators, especially those upon the other side of the Chamber, who complain that there is constant aggression on the part of the executive department, ought to realize that here is an opportunity to stay the Executive power, to restore the Senate to its

proper function, and to give it an opportunity to say whether or not these men are worthy or unworthy.

I hope the Senate will adopt an amendment prohibiting a Senator from making any recommendation in these matters. I hope to escape the burden and the liability—for it is a liability—of making any recommendation; but the Senate ought to know who these appointees are; the Senate has a right to know; and if it is willing that the Executive shall make these dozens upon dozens of appointments without the Senate having a voice in the matter, Senators upon the other side ought to withhold any criticism about Executive domination and about Executive encroachment upon the prerogatives, constitutional rights, and powers of the Senate.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, will the Senator accept, then, an amendment of this sort—

Mr. ASHURST. The Senator from Texas is in charge of the bill.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator from Arizona stated what he was in favor of, and I am simply asking him whether he will accept such an amendment as I am about to suggest—

Mr. ASHURST. I will be glad to hear the suggestion.

Mr. SMOOT. Not that it can bind the chairman of the committee in any way. Would the Senator be agreeable to an amendment so as to make the provision read like this?

The supervisors shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, provided they shall be selected from persons having passed the civil-service examination.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, that is almost an ideal suggestion. I do not know how the English language could make it any better. That is, to my mind, a most perfect amendment, and so far as I am concerned I am glad to accept it.

Mr. SMOOT. It will be perfectly satisfactory to me if such an amendment as that can be accepted, and I will ask the chairman of the committee having the bill in charge if that amendment is satisfactory to him?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I deem it my duty, Mr. President, to present to the Senate what the director says on this subject. The responsibility of taking the census rests on him, and his views are entitled to consideration. He says that these supervisors serve for only five or six months, and that he does not believe that men of the requisite business capacity and executive ability can be induced to take civil-service examinations and enter the civil-service competition for places of such temporary nature. He makes the following comment:

The selection of supervisors is largely on account of their business capacity; in other words, their business capacity to organize the work and force in a district that usually conforms to the congressional district, to come in contact with enumerators under him, to be able to see that the enumeration is done accurately and well, and then to see that the returns of the enumerators are properly made and transmitted to the Census Office. The personal knowledge of those men by any source that we may resort to is for the purpose of finding that they are men of character, that they have the respect of the community or the district in which they work, and to facilitate the appointment, which is done in that way.

The supervisors have not been selected under the civil-service rules in preceding censuses, but have been appointed in the same manner as they are to be appointed under this proposed law. In justice to the director, who has this work to do, the committee decided to submit the measure as he recommended it and as he believed it to be most practicable, in view not only of his own opinion, but of the position taken by a committee of experts who prepared this bill and many of whom had had practical experience with former censuses. The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. SUTHERLAND] was the chief of a division during a former census, and he can give the Senate the benefit of his personal knowledge on this question.

Under all the circumstances, Mr. President, I would not feel justified in accepting the amendment proposed by the Senator from Utah, but will leave the matter to be decided by the Senate as its judgment may suggest.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President—

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield to me for just a moment?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes.

Mr. ASHURST. I am not making any assault on the civil service. The first thing we know we are going to have hundreds of thousands—yea, millions—of people drawing salaries out of the Federal Treasury. The taxpayer's back is bending now under the burdens of taxation, and if we keep on and on including people into the civil service, finally we will have one person out of every hundred we meet drawing salaries from the Federal Government, and then we will have, like some of the European Governments, a great horde of officialdom not subject to removal fastened upon the people. There are no terms prescribed when they shall leave a public office; they are there for life; and the longer they are there, frequently the more inefficient they become.

Without intending to reflect upon the civil service at all, I do think there is some philosophy in the suggestion that new blood now and then is a very good thing for official life, but I think the Senate at this time ought to begin—and it should have begun long ago—to insist that those who are going to hold office, perhaps, for a long time ought to be confirmed by the Senate; instead of yielding, we ought to insist upon our prerogatives and our rights and perform our duties under the Constitution. I have no information personally as to how or in what manner the names are selected; indeed, I would prefer that they be sifted through the civil service. Then if they come to us and are objectionable, they can be rejected.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator seems to be under the impression that once in the civil service the Government has to employ them all the time. That is not the case, however. We have just adopted an amendment to this bill directing the Director of the Census to employ people who are not on the permanent rolls now and who have been discharged because of lack of work. That is only giving them a preference; but there are thousands of persons in the United States who have passed the civil-service examination who are not now in the employment of the Government.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Would not these supervisors, though, once on the civil-service list, be eligible for transfer to other departments, provided vacancies exist?

Mr. SMOOT. Why, certainly.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. That is possibly the point that the Senator from Arizona has in mind—that while this bill does not contemplate their permanent employment, yet by transfer to other permanent bureaus of the Government they may become permanent employees of the Government.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, if there is no position for them, then they are not employed; but if they want to enter the employment of the Government, and there is a place made for them by vacancy, why not appoint them if they pass the civil-service examination and the President has selected them for this particular place? I see no objection whatever to that.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I call the Senator's attention to the fact that these men only function for a few months. They are selected largely for their executive ability. They do not themselves go out and make inquiries. They have charge of the selection of a large number of enumerators, and they supervise the work of these enumerators. They must be men of business capacity and judgment, rather than men having technical knowledge along the lines that are frequently prescribed by civil-service examinations; and some of the examinations have no relation whatever to the duties which the men to be selected have to perform. It seems to me just about as sensible to require a civil-service examination of these men as it would be to require a Member of Congress first to take a civil-service examination before he could be eligible to election for Congress. You might get men of a certain class and character; but I believe a requirement such as the Senator suggests here would deprive this important branch of the Government of the services of a large number of valuable men who would not subject themselves to a civil-service examination.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the only reason why they would not subject themselves to a civil-service examination is because they could not pass it; and if they can not pass it, they ought not to be appointed. Now, we either ought to abolish the civil-service law entirely or we ought to live by it. As far as I am personally concerned, I will be satisfied with the action of Congress; but as long as we have the civil-service law on our statute books, we ought to live up to it.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KIRBY in the chair). Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes.

Mr. ASHURST. It is not the fault of Congress that the civil-service rules and laws are not obeyed. It is because the favorite of some bureau chief here or there is selected and preferred over some one else, although the selected one does not have the standing and the grade that the one who is passed over has. It is because of the fact that human elements will enter into this situation, just the same as they will elsewhere.

I have never been an enthusiast over the civil service. My objection to the civil service is that it places in office a horde of officials who, as the years glide by, lose initiative, lose the spirit of attack, lose the spirit of bold endeavor, and lose the desire to accomplish anything. Sitting at a desk and watching the clock as the years roll by, the first thing they know they become inefficient. As I said before, if new blood can be infused from time to time into official life, if the civil-service

appointees know that there may be a time when they must leave their offices and go out into the world of business and of endeavor and win a living by their own efficiency, they will keep up the high standard of efficiency they have when they come in as new blood.

I am not an enemy of the civil service. In fact, I have no sympathy for those who sneer at it and call it the "snivel service." Grave injustices have been done under it. It has done some good—not as much good, however, as it could do if it were rigidly enforced, as the authors of the law intended some 30 years ago that it should be enforced.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I am afraid the same objection that the Senator now makes to those who have taken the civil-service examination applies to the men that enter the Government service at any time. I have stated upon the floor of the Senate a number of times, and I will state again, that no friend of mine by my assistance or recommendation will be given a permanent Government position in Washington if he intends to make his calling and vocation in life a position in one of the departments.

This is what it means, and nothing else: He becomes an absolute machine, and it is only a few years until he loses confidence in his ability to make a living, and he gets settled down in one position, and he spends just the amount of money that he gets from the Government of the United States, and he becomes a dependent. He dares not enter into competition with other men of the country to earn his livelihood; but he thinks: "Well, the Government is a good employer and the monthly pay comes regularly, and I will live within that if I can; and if I can not, I will get accommodated in some other way."

I want to say now that I have seen more good men ruined by being put into a chair in one of the departments than in any other way—men who could have made their mark in this life, men who would have stood high in their profession; but rather than go out and enter competition, rather than to take that starvation period which comes to men, whether he be a business man or whether he be a lawyer or a professional man of any kind, he remains a dependant. He sees a fourth-class clerk in the departments receiving \$1,800. He perhaps has no children about him, and he thinks he can live on that salary and live in Washington; and I have heard some of them say that they would rather live in Washington and half starve than live in other places in the United States and have a comfortable living.

I like to see men encouraged who come here for the purpose of securing an education and while going to school earn enough to live on, and I want to see the universities in Washington filled with such young men; but I say now that when a man has received his certificate of graduation from the university the best thing that can happen to him is, as soon as that certificate is issued, to be told to get out and go home and follow the vocation in life that he has previously selected.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I think the Senator has performed a very useful public service. He has graphically and, I think, accurately described what happens to large numbers of men who come here and take positions in the departments. In my judgment the Senator has correctly said that there are men practically buried in the departments here who, were they out measuring wits with other men in the world, would rise to high places in the law, in medicine, in business, in industry, and in other walks of life; but confident, whether rain or shine, whatever happens, that this particular stipend may be depended upon, it does degenerate one, and they lose that bold spirit.

In view of that very statement and argument made by the Senator, with which I thoroughly agree, here are a number of other people that we are going to include in this very class. If these enumerators are included in the civil service, there is another large number, four or five hundred, going into that very class; and there they will remain, because after the census has been taken they have a civil-service status, and they will secure employment somewhere else under the Government, instead of going out into the fields of civil life.

This matter is not vital to me. I did this because over a year ago I made up my mind that hereafter when any new offices are created I shall insist that the Senate shall put its seal of approval or disapproval on the appointees.

So far as the point is concerned about Senators making recommendations I wish Senators were precluded from making recommendations, but limited themselves solely to their constitutional function of voting "yes" or "no" on the appointees after they come in here.

I do not wish to pursue the subject any further. I have said all that I want to say.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, we know that if these supervisors are not under the civil service, every political influence that can be brought to bear upon the Director of the Census

will be brought to bear upon him to appoint all of them from one political party. There is no question at all about it.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator right there?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah further yield to the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. SMOOT. Just as soon as I conclude I will yield. Then, when those 400 supervisors are appointed, they have the selection of 85,000 enumerators, and we all know exactly what that means.

As I said before, I think that if we are going to have a civil-service law upon the statute books we ought to live up to it, and if not we ought to repeal it; and therefore I feel just like the Civil Service Reform League feel in relation to this matter. Let me read to the Senator what they say:

The league is very glad to see this change—

That is, of the 4,000 clerks that are provided for—

which is made substantially as urged by us before your committee. There remains, however, one very serious defect in the bill. I refer to the method of employment of the 400 supervisors who will select the 85,000 enumerators. In the original bill these supervisors were to be selected by the Director of the Census and appointed by the Secretary of Commerce.

And I want to say here that I approve the Senate committee amendment as against the House provision.

Mr. ASHURST. The Senator does think the Senate committee amendment is some improvement over the House provision?

Mr. SMOOT. I do.

In the bill as now reported—

That means as reported to the Senate—

the appointments are to be made by the President and confirmed by the Senate. This is the procedure followed in previous censuses. It is quite certain that under this system of appointment the actual selection of enumerators will be guided by political considerations, as in the past.

And I will say to the Senator that the appointments have always been along political lines.

Now that the war is over it can no longer be argued that the Civil Service Commission is too busy with other work to establish registers of eligible persons for appointment as supervisors. If these appointments are made impartially, without reference to politics, then the 85,000 enumerators chosen by the supervisors are likely to be appointed impartially, and the country will be spared a repetition of past scandals.

Mr. President, I think I have said enough upon this point. Every Senator knows just what it means, and all I want is a record vote upon it. If the chairman of the committee does not wish to accept the amendment as I last proposed it, in conformity with the suggestion made by the Senator from Arizona, then I shall want the vote upon the original amendment as I offered it. In other words, Mr. President, it will then read as follows:

The supervisors shall be appointed in conformity with the civil-service act and rules.

I offer that as a substitute for the committee amendment. I should like to have the yeas and nays upon the substitute, Mr. President.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment to the amendment as proposed by the Senator from Utah. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MOSES (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MARTIN]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. FLETCHER (when Mr. SWANSON's name was called). I was requested to announce that the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON] is paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES].

Mr. TOWNSEND (when his name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON]. I transfer my pair to the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] and vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH]. I am informed that he has not voted. I therefore transfer my pair to the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BAIRD] and vote "yea."

Mr. CALDER. Is the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY] recorded as voting?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. He has not voted.

Mr. CALDER. I have a pair with that Senator and withhold my vote.

Mr. SAULSBURY. I transfer my general pair with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COIT] to the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. TRAMMELL] and vote "nay."

Mr. KNOX. I transfer my pair with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN] to the Senator from Washington [Mr. POINDEXTER] and vote "yea."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KIRBY in the chair). I wish to announce that the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] is unavoidably absent on account of illness. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. PENROSE (after having voted in the affirmative). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS]. I notice that he has not voted, but I feel justified in permitting my vote to stand.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I will permit the pair to stand.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pair stands as already announced.

Mr. CURTIS. I have been requested to announce the following pairs:

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BRANDEGEE] with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS];

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. GOFF] with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN]; and

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN] with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. THOMPSON].

The result was announced—yeas 27, nays 25, as follows:

YEAS—27.

Cummins	Kenyon	McNary	Spencer
Curtis	Knox	New	Townsend
Dillingham	La Follette	Norris	Wadsworth
France	Lenroot	Page	Warren
Gronna	Lodge	Penrose	Watson
Hale	McCumber	Smith, Mich.	Weeks
Kellogg	McLean	Smoot	

NAYS—25.

Ashurst	Jones, N. Mex.	Pittman	Sutherland
Bankhead	Kirby	Pomerene	Thomas
Culberson	McKellar	Ransdell	Vardaman
Fletcher	Martin, Va.	Reed	Wolcott
Hardwick	Myers	Saulsbury	
Henderson	Nugent	Shafroth	
Hollis	Overman	Sheppard	

NOT VOTING—44.

Baird	Gerry	Martin, Ky.	Smith, Ariz.
Beckham	Goff	Moses	Smith, Ga.
Borah	Gore	Nelson	Smith, Md.
Brandegee	Harding	Owen	Smith, S. C.
Calder	Hitchcock	Phelan	Sterling
Chamberlain	Johnson, Cal.	Polindexter	Swanson
Colt	Johnson, S. D.	Pollock	Thompson
Fall	Jones, Wash.	Robinson	Trammell
Fernald	Kendrick	Sherman	Underwood
Frelinghuysen	King	Shields	Walsh
Gay	Lewis	Simmons	Williams

So Mr. Smoot's amendment to the amendment was agreed to. Mr. SMOOT. I call attention to the fact that the words "by the" in line 18 should be stricken out.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the words "by the" on page 11, line 18, after the word "appointed," will be stricken out. The question is on agreeing to the amendment as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. GRONNA. I offer an amendment on page 9—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will suspend a moment, until he finds out what the parliamentary situation is. The Chair will ask the Senator from Utah to state his amendment.

Mr. SMOOT. When I asked to strike out the words "by the" I was led to believe that the amendment that was offered by myself had been disagreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It was agreed to, and the Chair so announced.

Mr. SMOOT. As that amendment was agreed to, the words "by the" should not be stricken out.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the words "by the" were stricken out.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment striking out the words "by the" will be rejected. Now, will the Senator from Utah restate his amendment?

Mr. SMOOT. I will read the provision as it will stand:

The supervisors shall be appointed in conformity with the civil-service law and rules by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided*, That they shall be selected from persons who have passed the civil-service examination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is the statement of the amendment as it has been agreed to. There seems to be no objection to its correctness, and it is the amendment agreed to.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I give notice that I shall ask for a separate vote on this amendment in the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Notice is given that a separate vote will be asked on the amendment in the Senate.

Mr. GRONNA. I should like to have the attention of the chairman of the committee, because I am quite sure he will have no objection to the amendment which I shall propose.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Let the amendment be read.

Mr. GRONNA. On page 9, line 19, after the word "crops," I move to insert a comma and the words "and the cost of producing such crops."

Mr. SHEPPARD. I accept the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. If I may have the attention of the chairman of the committee, I think he will accept the amendment which I shall propose. On page 8, line 22, after the word "population," I move to add the words "to the distribution of wealth."

Mr. SHEPPARD. I have no objection to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. There is one amendment further that I wish to move. After the word "home," in line 10, page 9, I move to insert the words "and the encumbrance thereon," so that it will correspond to the phraseology in the paragraph immediately following it with respect to farms.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I have no objection to that amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. NEW. Are general amendments now in order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendments have been disposed of and general amendments are in order.

Mr. NEW. I offer the following amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be read.

The SECRETARY. Strike out all of section 6 after the word "provided" in line 18, page 5, and insert:

That after the passage of this act preference shall be given to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, and widows of such, in making appointments to clerical and other positions in the executive departments and in independent Government establishments.

Mr. NEW. Does the Senator from Texas accept the amendment?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I have no objection to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CUMMINS. I should like to ask the Senator in charge of the bill a question with regard to the salaries of the statisticians in the Census Office. There is now in the Census Office an employee known as the chief statistician or Chief of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, is there not?

Mr. SHEPPARD. There are five statistical experts in the Census Office at present. The only effect of the bill is to add one other chief statistician. Does the Senator have reference to chief statisticians?

Mr. CUMMINS. The bill provides that three of the chief statisticians shall receive a salary of \$4,000 a year and that three of them shall receive a salary of \$3,000 per year. Why does the committee discriminate as between these statisticians?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Because the three who receive the larger salary are at the head of three great divisions of the Census Office, population, manufactures, and agriculture, respectively, and the other three have duties that are not so important.

Mr. CUMMINS. Is there any greater or more important division in the Census Office than the one which has charge of the vital statistics of the Nation?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I think so, because the work of vital statistics goes on from year to year and is not as extensive as is the work of the chief statisticians of the three great divisions during the decennial-census period. The increases referred to are only for the three years of the decennial-census period.

Mr. CUMMINS. There is quite enough to occupy the attention of one man. No matter when he performs his work, he is at work all the time.

Mr. SHEPPARD. But the special labor involved in the work of the three-year period has very much increased. I shall give the Senator the number of employees who will be under the statisticians of population, manufactures, and agriculture during the decennial-census period. The statistician of the Division of Population will have under his jurisdiction about 1,800 employees, the chief statistician of the Division of Agriculture about 1,000 employees, and the statistician of the Division of Manufactures about 500 employees. Each of these divisions is much larger than many of the bureaus of the Government service, and it will be necessary to have in charge of them men of strong executive and administrative ability.

Mr. CUMMINS. I do not think the salary one receives should depend entirely upon the number of subordinate employees in his bureau.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That is only one indication of the increased duties during the decennial-census period.

Mr. CUMMINS. I assume that the amendment which was offered by the committee has been already passed on.

Mr. SHEPPARD. It has been passed upon.

Mr. CUMMINS. Unless it is reconsidered, I shall feel it my duty to reserve it for a separate vote in the Senate.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The Senator can offer an amendment in the Senate on the subject.

Mr. CUMMINS. I do not know anything about the specific work of the other two statisticians to whom I am referring, but I do know something about the work of the chief statistician in the Division of Vital Statistics, and I think the adjustment here is a grave and unwarrantable discrimination against that particular employee.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I shall say to the Senator that the census which will be taken next year will not cover vital statistics. Vital statistics are provided for in the permanent-census act, and they are taken periodically and independently of the decennial census. They only apply to the registration area of the United States, and only a comparatively small number of States have official registration. The taking of vital statistics is confined to that area, and continues as a permanent thing, whereas these increases of salary apply merely to the work of the three statisticians in connection with the Fourteenth decennial census, which continues for a period of only three years. The salaries go back to what they are as a permanent thing at the end of three years.

Mr. CUMMINS. I understand that; but I assume you have attached salaries to the various places because they are commensurate to the volume of work performed?

Mr. SHEPPARD. On account of the increase in the work during the three years of the decennial census. There is no special increase in the work in vital statistics.

Mr. CUMMINS. It seems to me if that work is properly taken care of in the law there will be an increase in the labors of that office, for vital statistics are of growing importance in this country.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Not as a part of the decennial census work.

Mr. CUMMINS. They are the foundation for practically all our social and industrial legislation.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That is entirely true; but they are not a part of the coming decennial census.

Mr. CUMMINS. It is intended that the work shall be done in 1920, is it not?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Quite true.

Mr. CUMMINS. I think the Chief of the Division of Vital Statistics should have a salary of \$4,000 per year, and I move to amend the bill, if the Senator will permit this to be done without a reconsideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion to amend is not in order without a motion to reconsider.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is it the intention of the Senator from Iowa to substitute \$4,000 for \$3,000 in line 13?

Mr. CUMMINS. I simply want to offer an amendment which will increase the salary of the chief statistician of vital statistics to \$4,000 per year.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I ask that the amendment be reconsidered in order that the Senator from Iowa may offer the amendment he has in mind.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. CUMMINS. I move, in line 13, page 4, before the word "thousand," to strike out the word "three" and substitute "four" in its stead.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I accept the amendment.

Mr. CUMMINS. Then, after the word "statisticians," in the same line, I move that there be inserted the words "including the chief statistician of the Bureau of Vital Statistics."

Mr. SHEPPARD. I accept that amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The chairman of the committee accepts the amendment as proposed. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. FRANCE. I understand that the committee amendments have been disposed of?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. They have been disposed of. The bill is still as in Committee of the Whole and open to amendment.

Mr. FRANCE. I desire to offer several amendments to the bill, and as the amendments, while they are quite numerous, really constitute one amendment, I desire that they shall be read at the desk together without reference to the parts of the bill to which they apply.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the amendments.

The Secretary read as follows:

In the title and wherever it occurs in the bill strike out the word "decennial" and insert in lieu thereof the word "quinquennial."

On page 1, strike out all of line 1 to line 2 on page 2, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Be it enacted, etc., That a census and survey of the population of the United States and of its colonies and of the education, health, insurance, agriculture, manufacture, forestry and forest products, mines and quarries of the people of the United States and of its colonies shall be taken by the Director of the Census, beginning in the year 1920, and every five years thereafter: *Provided, however,* That the making of the census, registration, and schedule of inquiries relating to population shall be continuous, as hereinafter provided.

"The census herein provided for shall include each State, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam, and Samoa, said census to be made in accordance with such plans and regulations as the Director of the Census may prescribe in pursuance of the provisions of this act."

On page 2 strike out all of section 2 and substitute therefor the following:

"Sec. 2. That the period of three years, beginning the 1st day of July next preceding the census provided for in section 1 of this act, shall be known as the quinquennial census period, and the reports upon the inquiries provided for in said section shall be completed and published within such period: *Provided, however,* That the registration of the population and the schedule of inquiries relating thereto shall be commenced on or before the 1st day of July, 1919, and shall thereafter be continuous, and the results of the same shall be continually recorded and shall be from time to time compiled and analyzed, and useful statistics based thereupon published, as the public interest may require, but at intervals of not longer than five years: *Provided, however,* That information identifying any particular individual or firm shall not be published but shall be held in confidence: *Provided, however,* That lists of all citizens over 21 years of age, arranged and divided into sections according to election precincts, districts, counties, congressional districts, and States, which lists shall contain information as to the race, sex, occupation, and residence of each such inhabitant over 21 years of age, shall be published on or before the 1st day of July in each year, such lists to be known as the "official Federal registration lists," and to be printed for distribution in sections as described at such reasonable prices as may be determined upon by the Director of the Census."

On pages 8, 9, 10, and 11 strike out all of section 8 and substitute therefor the following:

"Sec. 8. That the Fourteenth Census shall be restricted to inquiries relating to the education, health, insurance, agriculture, manufacture, forestry and forestry products, mines and quarries of the people of the United States and the colonies, and to the population of the United States and its colonies.

"The survey and schedules of inquiries and the records relating to population shall be so made as to furnish continuing records of each inhabitant, which records shall be kept by complete card system, in duplicate, one set of records to be filed in the census office of the local subdivision and one set to be filed in the office of the Bureau of Census in Washington when it shall be called for. Such continuous survey and records of the inhabitants of the United States shall be so made as to furnish an accurate schedule of vital, educational, and industrial statistics as a basis for the formulation of legislation to promote the general welfare, defense, and safety by improving the vital, educational, and industrial condition of the inhabitants, and such survey and records shall include specifically and in detail for each and every inhabitant, the place and date of birth; acute and chronic contagious diseases; occupational diseases and accidents; school attendance and progress; business or vocational training; military training or service and wounds or disabilities contracted in service; high-school, college, or technical training; health and physical condition; the health and physical condition of all school children under 14 years of age, and of all males under 45 years of age, as ascertained by an annual medical examination; place, character, sanitation, and tenure of abode; relationship to head of the family; color; sex; age; conjugal condition; occupation; condition of employment or unemployment; registration in Federal employment agency; whether employer or employee; trade; business; public offices, honors or special achievements; payment of taxation or insurance premiums; whether qualified and habitually exercising suffrage rights in State and Federal elections; place of birth of parents, nationality, and mother tongue, and knowledge of English if born in a foreign country; nationality, mother tongue, and knowledge of English of parents of foreign birth, and number of years in the United States; literacy; and the date, place, and cause of death; and such schedules shall also include a survey of the almshouses, charitable agencies, and complete and partial pauperism in the United States.

"The survey of and schedule of inquiry relating to education shall be so made as to secure such definite and classified information as might be useful as a basis for the formulation of legislation for the establishment of a Federal department of public education and for the standardization and extension, with the aid of the Federal Government, of all of the agencies of public instruction and for the establishment of a federalized system of free public education and training extending from the elementary schools to and including technical schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools with vocational and rehabilitation schools as well as night schools for adults and immigrants, compulsory in its elementary but optional for and equally available to all in its higher departments; and such schedule of inquiry shall include a survey of the number, character, cost, and value of city and rural public-school buildings for the white and racial groups; of private, technical, and rehabilitation schools; of colleges, universities, and professional schools; salaries of teachers and the total annual cost of maintenance; the total number of children of school age; the number enrolled, the number in regular attendance, and the length of the school year; sanitary conditions; character of curricula and physical and mental training; tuition and living costs in private schools and colleges; and the possible availability of private institutions, schools, and colleges for acquisition for future or continued use as parts of a public system of education.

"The survey and schedule of inquiry relating to the public health and of insurance shall be so made as to secure such definite and classified information as might be useful as a basis for the formulation of legislation for the establishment of an efficient Federal department of public health, vital statistics, and insurance and for the standardization and extension of all of the various existing public-health agencies and for the promotion of rational insurance systems, particularly with the purpose of limiting the ravages of tuberculosis and other communicable diseases and of preventable industrial accidents and diseases and the desti-

tution due to preventable injury, death, and inadequate insurance, and such schedule of inquiry shall include a survey and tabulation of vital statistics and of the health of the population as reported by the population registration records heretofore provided for; also a survey of public and private health bureaus or agencies; of public and private hospitals and sanatoria for general or special diseases; of contagious and industrial diseases; of industrial accidents; safety devices, sanitary precautions, morbidity and mortality in the dangerous and dusty trades; of tenements and insanitary housing conditions; of employers' liability laws, and of systems in force of health, old-age, accident, or other forms of insurance, with cost of same and the distribution and number of those insured: *And provided*, That the President is hereby authorized to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, a commission on education of three members and a commission on public health, vital statistics, and insurance of three members to advise with the Director of the Census as to the most efficient methods of collecting and classifying data relating to these subjects, and each member of said commissions may be granted a salary at the rate of \$5,000 per annum for the term of his service, which shall not exceed three years.

"The schedules relating to agriculture shall include name, color, sex, and country of birth of occupant of each farm, tenure, acreage of farm, acreage of woodland, value of farm and improvements, and the encumbrance thereon, sanitary condition, value of farm implements, number and breeding of live stock on farms, ranges, and elsewhere, and the acreage of crops and the number working, including family, in crop production, and the net and gross income, the quantities and cost, including value of the labor of farmer and family, of crops and other farm products for the year ending December 31 next preceding the enumeration. Inquiries shall be made as to the quantity of tilled and tillable land and of land reclaimed and reclaimable by irrigation and drainage and the crops produced; also as to the location and character of irrigation and drainage enterprises, and the capital invested in such enterprises.

"The schedules of inquiries relating to manufactures and to mines and quarries shall include the name and location of each establishment; character of organization, whether individual, corporate, or other form; character of business or kind of goods manufactured; amount of capital actually invested; number of proprietors, firm members, copartners and officers, and the amount of their salaries; number of employees and hours of labor, and the amount of their wages; sanitary conditions and health preservation methods, and pension or profit-sharing systems; quantity and cost of materials used in manufactures; principal miscellaneous expenses; quantity and value of products; time and operation during the year; character and quantity of power used; and character and number of machines employed.

"The census of manufactures and of mines and quarries shall relate to the year ending December 31, next preceding the enumeration of population, and shall be confined to manufacturing establishments and mines and quarries which were in active operation during all or a portion of that year. The census of manufactures shall furthermore be confined to manufacturing establishments conducted under what is known as a factory system, exclusive of the so-called neighborhood, household, and hand industries.

"The form and subdivision of inquiries necessary to obtain the information under the foregoing topics shall be determined by the Director of the Census.

"Whenever he shall deem it expedient the Director of the Census may charge the collection of these statistics upon special agents or upon detailed employees to be employed without respect to locality."

On pages 11 and 12, strike out all of section 9 and substitute therefor the following:

"Sec. 9. That the Director of the Census, at least six months prior to the date fixed for commencing the schedules of inquiries and the enumeration as herein provided, shall designate the number, whether one or more, of supervisors of census for each State, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam, and Samoa, or special agents as hereinafter provided, and shall define the various census districts, census subdivisions of the census districts, and the census precincts in which they are to act: *Provided*, That the supervisors of the census shall be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided further*, That so far as possible the boundaries of the census districts shall conform to the boundaries of congressional districts, and the boundaries of the various census subdivisions shall conform to the political subdivisions of the States or colonies, such as counties, cities, or legislative districts, and that the census precincts shall conform to the election precincts of such political subdivisions: *And provided further*, That, if in any supervisor's census district the supervisor has not been appointed and qualified 90 days preceding the date fixed for the survey and enumeration, or if any vacancy shall occur, either through death, removal, resignation, or from any other cause, the President may appoint a temporary supervisor or director of the census district or the Director of the Census may detail any employee of the Census Office to act as a supervisor of the district: *And provided further*, That each supervisor of the census shall select, with the approval and consent of the Director of the Census, a suitable office in each of the census precincts of each of the various census subdivisions of each of said census districts, to be created as heretofore provided, to which office on census enumeration days, which shall be duly specified and publicly proclaimed by the President, all of the inhabitants of said census precinct shall come either in person or through the head of the family, parent, teacher, or head of the firm by which he may be employed, to be enrolled and to receive a numbered registration card: *And provided further*, That the supervisor of the district shall, with the approval and consent of the Director of the Census, also select suitable central offices for each census subdivision corresponding to either city, county, or legislative district, if possible at the county seat or at some other central point where there shall be provided, until a suitable Federal building shall be erected, as may hereafter be provided by law, rooms and facilities for the study, tabulation, classification, and safe-keeping of all record cards containing vital statistics and other information provided by the schedules of inquiry: *And provided further*, That such central offices shall also be utilized for the accommodation of the subdivision branch of the Federal Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics, and Insurance; of the subdivision branch of the Federal Department of Education, and of the subdivision branch of the Federal Employment Bureau when and if these shall be authorized and created by Federal statutes. The Director of the Census shall also make regulations concerning the carrying by individuals, after they shall have been registered, of identification numbered registration cards: *And provided further*, That the supervisor in each census district shall select clerks, preferably residents of the census precinct, and preferably the State election or registration officials of the corresponding election district or precinct to act as clerks or enumerators in that corresponding census precinct for the making of the records in said precinct, and the

supervisor of the census shall also name an assistant supervisor, and clerks to such assistant supervisor for each census subdivision who shall have supervision of the clerks and enumerators of the census precincts, and who shall receive, classify, and care for the records in the central offices of the census subdivisions and forward them as directed to the office of the Census Bureau in Washington: *And provided further*, That one properly qualified, regularly licensed physician shall be appointed as medical supervisor for each census precinct, and one such physician shall be appointed as medical director for each census subdivision, which medical supervisor and medical director shall assist in the collection and classification of all health and vital statistics for the census precinct and census subdivision, respectively, under regulations which shall be prescribed by the Director of the Census: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy and the heads of the various executive departments of the Government shall be charged with the making, through the offices of the Provost Marshal General, of the Surgeon General of the Army, of the Surgeon General of the Navy, or through other suitable agencies, of the schedules of inquiries relating to the men in the Army, the men in the Navy, and the employees in all of the various executive departments of the Government: *And provided further*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to assist the Director of the Census by calling upon the governors of the various States and colonies and upon State, county, and city officials to promote the speed and accuracy of the census taking by permitting and, so far as may be, requesting or directing the heads of the State and city departments, educational authorities, heads of private schools and colleges, teachers, and school physicians to make the schedule of inquiries relating to all employees of the said departments and to children or students enrolled in the various educational institutions: *And provided further*, That the President be, and he is hereby, also authorized to seek the cooperation of the heads of railroads, public utility, commercial, and industrial enterprises in the making of schedules of inquiries relating to their employees: *Provided, however*, That the public-school teachers who make the schedule of inquiries relating to their pupils shall be, and others, as the Director of the Census may name, may be duly authorized as enumerators of the census and shall be paid for their work, receiving such compensation from the Census Bureau as the Director of the Census may determine."

On pages 12 and 13, strike out all of section 10 and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 10. That the Director of the Census shall also direct that inquiries shall be made through the supervisors of the various census districts and through the assistant supervisors of various census subdivisions as to the best available site in each census subdivision, in the town or city where the central offices of the census subdivision shall be located, for the erection of a Federal building for the permanent accommodation of the census subdivision offices, for the safe-keeping of records, and for the permanent housing of the subdivision branches of the Federal Departments of Education, of Health, Vital Statistics, and Insurance, of the Federal Employment Bureau, Agricultural Extension Services, and of the Post Office; and whether the local authorities or agencies will provide the site or what would be the price of the same, such site to be suitable for the erection of a building either by the Federal Government alone or in conjunction with the local authorities, which building shall be suitable for the aforesaid uses, with fire-proof files for the population records, rooms and laboratories for physical examinations, rooms for corrective physical treatments, assembly hall, a library of United States bulletins and publications, the vocational or rehabilitation school, facilities for a Federal community center or such other activities as will best promote the Federal and local needs: *Provided*, That the results of these inquiries shall be tabulated and submitted to the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Senate for consideration by that committee: *Provided further*, That each supervisor of census shall be charged with the performance within his own district of the following duties: To consult with the Director of the Census in regard to the division of his district into subdivisions most convenient for the purpose of enumeration, which subdivisions or enumeration districts shall be defined and the boundaries thereof fixed by the Director of the Census as heretofore provided; to designate to the director suitable persons, and with his consent to employ such persons as enumerators, one or more for each precinct and subdivision; to communicate to enumerators the necessary instructions and directions relating to their duties; to examine and scrutinize the returns of the enumerators, and in the event of discrepancies or deficiencies appearing in any of the said returns to use all diligence in causing the same to be corrected or supplied; to forward the completed returns of the enumerators to the director at such time and in such manner as shall be prescribed; and to make up and forward to the director the accounts of each enumerator in his district for service rendered, which accounts shall be duly certified to by the enumerator, and the same shall be certified as true and correct if so found by the supervisor, and said accounts so certified shall be accepted and paid by the director.

"The duties imposed upon the supervisor by this act shall be performed in any and all particulars in accordance with the orders and instructions of the Director of the Census."

Mr. FRANCE addressed the Senate. After having spoken with interruptions for two hours and a quarter,

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McKellar in the chair). Will the Senator from Maryland yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. FRANCE. I yield.

Mr. SHEPPARD. If the Senator is willing to suspend now we will take a recess so that he can go on to-morrow, as it may suit his convenience.

Mr. FRANCE. I will be very glad to suspend, because I could not possibly finish this evening. In fact, I have hardly touched upon the general subjects which I desire to discuss. These remarks have only been made in a most preliminary way, although I have consumed a considerable amount of time. I will be very glad to yield now.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I move that the Senate take a recess until to-morrow.

Mr. McKellar. Will the Senator from Texas withhold his motion for a moment?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Certainly.

DEMobilIZATION OF AMERICAN TROOPS.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, yesterday in discussing the subject of demobilization some question was raised as to the attitude of the administration. I had not at the time I made my remarks seen the Washington Times newspaper of January 14. I have it before me now, and I will read this extract from it:

PRESIDENT TELLS PEACE DELEGATES AMERICAN TROOPS MUST GO HOME—ALLIES' PLAN TO KEEP YANKS AS POLICEMEN IS OPPOSED.

PARIS, January 14.

The outstanding feature of the allied peace conferences to-day was the announcement by President Wilson to the delegates that American troops must be sent home from Europe without delay.

It is learned that the imperativeness of returning the Yanks to the United States as quickly as possible was strongly emphasized by the President, who wants the fighters to be enabled to resume normal peace-time occupations at the earliest possible moment.

I am delighted to know that the President's views on this subject and mine seem to be apparently the same.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I merely wish to call attention to the fact that that is just a part of some of the recent expressions of the President of the United States and not an expression of his entire purpose.

RECESS.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I renew my motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SHAFROTH in the chair). The question is on the motion of the Senator from Texas that a recess be taken until 12 o'clock noon to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until to-morrow, Thursday, January 16, 1919, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, January 15, 1919.

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Come Thou, Almighty Father, with all Thy power and holy influence, and help us and all the world to extricate ourselves from the tangled web which we have woven about us.

The war presumably is over and we are striving to reconstruct the world into a permanent peace. Remind us, we beseech Thee, that reconstruction begins at home.

Help us to look into our own hearts with a view of reconstructing ourselves. Thou hast made clear the way, but we are strangely forgetful and fail to follow the straight and narrow way, which is life eternal.

Give us the will, the determination, to cast out satan, which is selfishness, and follow the golden rule, the panacea for all the ills that beset us, and the world will reconstruct itself. Peace will be permanent and every home, every nation, will enjoy the fruits of their own labors and the world become a paradise. In Christ Jesus our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. BOWERS (at the request of Mr. COOPER of West Virginia), for one week on account of illness.

To Mr. LUNDEEN, for six days on account of illness.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested.

S. 5318. An act granting a pension to Edith Carow Roosevelt.

SENATE BILL REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bill of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to its appropriate committee as indicated below:

S. 5318. An act granting a pension to Edith Carow Roosevelt; to the Committee on Pensions.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD upon the question of the zone postal law, including therein a letter written by me to Mr. Charles Johnson Post, director of the publishers' advisory board.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, who do I understand wrote the letter?

Mr. MANSFIELD. It is a letter from myself to Mr. Post.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting therein a letter from Simon W. Rosendale in opposition to Zionism.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing a letter therein from Dr. Rosendale against Zionism. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

SESSION CLERKS TO VARIOUS COMMITTEES.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I present herewith a privileged report from the Committee on Accounts, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 460.

Resolved, That clerks to committees of the House during the session provided for by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, be, and they are hereby, assigned for the present session of Congress to the following committees, to wit: Committee on Education, Committee on Railways and Canals, Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, Committee on Invalid Pensions (assistant clerk), Committee on the Judiciary (additional assistant clerk), Committee on Enrolled Bills (assistant clerk), Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers.

With the following amendments:

Strike out all of lines 7 and 8; in line 11 strike out the words "committee on disposition"; strike out all of line 12; after the words "assistant clerk," in line 11, insert the words "Committee on Woman Suffrage," so that the resolution as amended will read as follows:

Resolved, That clerks to committees of the House during the session provided for by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, be, and they are hereby, assigned for the present session of Congress to the following committees, to wit: Committee on Education, Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, Committee on Invalid Pensions (assistant clerk), Committee on Enrolled Bills (assistant clerk), Committee on the Judiciary, Committee on Woman Suffrage."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. HASTINGS. Certainly.

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Speaker, the House will recall that a few days ago the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. JOHNSON] reported this and the resolution that I assume will be taken up next in order, and at that time I opposed the resolution and asked the gentleman to withdraw it upon the ground that through an error I had not been notified of the meeting of the committee. The committee has now met and has gone with some care into each one of these questions. As a result of our deliberations, and after hearing the chairmen of the several committees, we have stricken out the Committee on Railways and Canals, the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, and the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service from this resolution.

Mr. HASTINGS. And we have added the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Mr. SANFORD. And have added the Committee on Woman Suffrage. In the other resolution we have stricken out about half of the committees. I would not have the House for a moment think that this is wholly a satisfactory method of dealing with this kind of business, but so far as I have been able to see we have taken the only course that is open to us. I have stood for the proposition that any person who asks from this Committee on Accounts for the disbursement of public money should come before the committee and tell his reason. With reference to this particular question I have asked that the chairman shall first say to this committee that in his judgment the proposition calls for a wise disbursement of public money, and that he favors it, and then I have required that he give some reasons to substantiate his judgment. I have not seen fit to go any further than that. The committees that have been stricken from both of these resolutions are the committees where the chairmen have not been able to make that statement.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SANFORD. Gladly.

Mr. MANN. How has the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service been provided with a clerk until now?

Mr. SANFORD. That is not in this resolution.

Mr. HASTINGS. It is not provided except that we provide for it in this resolution.

Mr. MANN. I thought it was proposed to strike that out.

Mr. HASTINGS. That would leave that committee without any clerk at all.

Mr. STAFFORD. Under the revised form the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service is provided with a clerk.